The Jackson Standard.

"For I have Sworn upon the Altar of God, Eternal Hostility against every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man."—JEFFERSON.

VOL. 18. NO.—26. | JACKSON C. H., OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. | WHOLE NO. 910.

THE
JACKSON STANDARD.
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At One Dollar per Annum, in Advance
—BY—
D. MACKLEY.

D. MACKLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
—AND—
CLAIM AGENT,
Jackson C. H., Ohio,

WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims and all other legal business entrusted to his care. He will administer oaths, take the acknowledgement of deeds, mortgages and powers of attorney, and take and certify depositions, &c.
Office in "STANDARD" Office, Commercial Block, 2d story.
Sep. 3, 1863. (tf)

W. K. HASTINGS,
Attorney-At-Law,
JACKSON, C. H., OHIO,

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF THE PROfession, and will attend to all business intrusted to him, in Jackson and adjoining counties, and, being a licensed AGENT, he will prosecute
Back Pay, Bounty and Pension
Claims, for discharged soldiers, and relatives of deceased soldiers. Having no dividends to make partners, or intermediate agents, he can afford to make, and WILL make, very moderate charges.
Sept. 10, 1863. (tf)

REASONER'S
EXCELSIOR
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
M. REASONER, Proprietor
[illegible]
JACKSON, OHIO

PHOTOGRAPH'S, Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, &c., &c., taken in the latest and most improved styles.
Photographic Albums, Picture Frames, &c., always on hand for sale.
Feb. 25, 1864—tf.

DR. O. C. MILLER,
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF PEARL & BROADWAY STS
Jackson, Ohio,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, and all other articles usually kept in a Drug Store, which

He proposes to sell for Cash, at the lowest living prices.

ALL orders sent will be filled promptly and at reasonable rates.
April 16, 1863. (tf)

Biggs House.
MONTGOMERY & SON, - - PROPRIETORS.
Cor. Front & Market Sts.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.
R. MONTGOMERY   G. A. MONTGOMERY.
[Jan. 10,'61—1y.]

D. W. WINFOUGH

Gratton Block, Broadway,
JACKSON C. H. - - OHIO.

ALL kinds of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Whips constantly on hand and for sale.
Repairing of all kinds done on short notice.
September 3d, 1863. (1y)

DR. J. S. REASONER
RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the town of Jackson, and vicinity. Office at his Residence, near the Fair Ground.
N. B. His General health is very good; about the same during the night season as in day time.
Dec. 17, 1863—tf.

WOOL WANTED!
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE paid in cash, for
10,000 POUNDS OF WOOL,
By STERNBERGER and BRO., corner Main and Portsmouth Streets, Jackson, Ohio.
May 12, 1864—tf.

JOB PRINTING done on short notice and in good style, at the Standard office

DYSPEPSIA
And diseases resulting from disorders of the LIVER and DIGESTIVE ORGANS, are cured by
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These BITTERS have performed more cures! Have and do give better satisfaction! Have more testimony! Have more respectable people to vouch for them than any other article in the market. [illegible] one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.
Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, Contains no RUM or WHISKY, *And can't make Drunkard's*, but is the best TONIC in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
* * * * * * * * * *
I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully, as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."
Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia:
[illegible] not disposed to favor or recommend Medicines in general [illegible] I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philada

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church:
Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Pennsylvania:
Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N.J.) and Middletown (Pa.) Baptist Churches:
Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being very much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I [illegible] very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.
J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia:
Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER.
No. 726, N. Nineteenth Street.

PRICES:

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity.) $1, per Bottle—half doz.		$5,00
Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz.		$4,00

Beware of Counterfeits.
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by Express.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE and MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
JONES and EVANS,
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
June 16, 1864—1y.

If any of our readers should think the tone of the following spirited lines a little too sanguinary, all we have to say is that they are the product of Mrs. M. F. Tucker, the widow of the late Lieut. E. L. Tucker, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Forth to the early morn he rode,
With spirit scorning fear,
The sunlight on his armor glowed,
My noble cavalier!
But see! from hidden covert dim,
(God curse the dastard foe!)
A [illegible] bullet aimed at him,
[illegible] laid my darling low!
[illegible]
[illegible] my dead for me!
Nor stay your hands till rebel blood
Flows like a crimson sea!

The golden sunshine of the South
(Dim be its glory now)
Had never kissed so sweet a mouth,
Nor crowned so fair a brow.
But ah! the look of tender trust,
The loving smile hath fled,
His dear form moulders into dust,—
Up men! avenge my dead!
Bear on the standard that he bore!
Wave high the banner free!
Nor stay your hands till rebel blood
Flows like a crimson sea!

Amid the hell of shot and shell,
And bullets raining fast,
And flame and flash and roar and crash,
Ring out your bugle blast!
Lift up your sabres in the sun!
Nor sheath the trusty steel,
E'en though the victory is won,
And traitor minions reel.
But charge upon their broken line,
Oh follow where they flee!
Nor stay your hands till rebel blood
Flows like a crimson sea!

Would Mercy with her syren tongue
Beguile thee from the trust?
Disdaining to be merciful,
Oh, men! be only just!
I charge you by the widow's wail,
And by the orphans woe:
I charge you by the hopes that fall—
And by the tears that flow,—
Oh, pierce Rebellion's cursed heart!
Strike deep for mine and me!
Nor stay your hand's till rebel blood
Flows like a crimson sea!
Macon, Michigan.

[From the New York Tribune.]

McClellan at the South.

The public, we judge, is rather amused than alarmed by the frantic, screechy objurgations wherewith Gen. McClellan is defended by *The World* and its compatriots against the charge of being at heart on the side of the rebels, and having evinced this preference [illegible] instead of the Union armies [illegible] in political warfare. They deem [illegible] one worth the trouble. That we do most firmly believe that Gen. McClellan, while directing the forces of the Union against the Rebellion, was desirous not to crush the Rebels, but to delay, and temporize, and hold back, until foreign complications, and financial embarrassment, and popular discouragement, should force our Government to a compromise, which should re-establish the Slave Power in its former baleful ascendency over the Government and politics of our country—this is our immovable conviction, based on multitudinous facts of unmistakable import. If circumstantial evidence can prove anything, then it is proved that the General-in-Chief who remained obstinately torpid through the long, bright Autumn and early Winter of 1861, doggedly paralyzing a magnificent Army of One Hundred and Fifty to Two Hundred Thousand Men, as brave and capable as ever shouldered a musket—while there were not at any time Sixty Thousand, and often not Forty Thousand; opposed to him—we say it is proved that this General-in-Chief did not endeavor nor intend to put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion. We make the point so simple that it cannot be befogged by abuse of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln deserves what he has received for retaining this man in command after this exhibition of his bad faith or utter incapacity; and it were easy to show that the division of commands in the Spring of 1862 was one of those weak expedients, splitting the difference between right and wrong, which always result in disaster. [illegible] of McClellan's reluctance to [illegible] Spring of 1862—his long delay [illegible] an utterly contemptible force at Yorktown—his straggling advance to and disastrous fight at Williamsburgh—his snail-like progress to the defenses of Richmond—his waiting, and digging, and permitting an exposed corps to be attacked in overwhelming force and badly cut up at Fair Oaks or Seven Pines—his waiting, waiting until Stonewall Jackson had concluded his raid down the Valley and returned to confront him at Richmond—his permitting one wing of his Army to be crushed at Gaines's Mill before ordering up adequate support—his retreat from the Chickahominy, abandoning or destroying millions worth of *material* when not half his Army had fired a shot and when it held a strong defensive position from which all the Rebels in Virginia could not have driven it had it been blessed with a fit General or none at all—his looking after lines of retreat while his glorious Army was fighting and winning the battle of Malvern Hill—and then ordering it to retreat again so soon as the victory was won—how any one can believe, or even have the assurance to pretend, that he ever wished or meant to put the Rebellion down by fighting and shattering its armies, we cannot [illegible].

[illegible] find a perfect explanation of his military career in the remark of his subordinate and admirer, Major Key, who, being asked why the Rebel Army was not driven into the Potomac and destroyed directly after the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, unconsciously replied [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] can the Union [illegible] and slavery saved by an amicable compromise." And that is the policy which now commends Gen. McClellan to the admiration and support of tens of thousands who have steadfastly insisted that the Rebellion never could and never ought to be subdued.

The pretense of his supporters that the Rebels do not desire Gen. McClellan's election is a transparent falsehood. The two or three articles published in Richmond journals to conceal this fact deceive none but natural fools. Everywhere, the Rebels are exulting at the prospect of what they term "Peace"—that is, the triumph of Disunion—in case McClellan shall be elected. Thus, the *Charleston Courier*—always among the most dignified and deservedly influential journals of the South—in an article copied into our last, says:

"All of us perceive *the intimate connection existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the peace men in the United States.* These constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. The party whose nomination and platform we are considering, are altogether dependent for success on the courage and resolution of our fighting men. If their *generalship*, sagacity, valor and vigilance are unable to obtain victories and to arrest the progress of the invading armies, the existing Administration will laugh to scorn all the efforts of the Opposition, and, in spite of the most powerful combinations, will continue to fold the places they occupy.

"Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year began that have given existence, strength and harmony, to that organization, which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the despot and his minions. It is our long, unbroken series of splendid successes that has emboldened the few men of sense and honesty in Yankeedom to raise their voices in denunciation of the [illegible] foolish measures adopted by their Government, and they have [illegible] the banner of their [illegible] [illegible] servant."

[illegible] does not know that the McClellan party of the North is regarded by the Rebels as their ally, must be grossly, willfully ignorant. They believe that McClellan, if elected, will at once concede their independence. Whatever may be the fact, such is their conviction; and they are exhausting their last energies in an effort to hold out until after our Presidential Election. When their hopes shall be blasted by the result, we believe that the masses will constrain their reckless, desperate leaders to throw themselves on the generosity of the Government, and that our long devastated country will enjoy once more the blessedness of Peace.

Among the amusing incidents in the taking of the Soldiers' vote in Washington, told by "Dug" Wallach, is that of the apparition of a "pious-looking, Shem-Ham-and-Japhet and Onesimus sort of a fellow" at Harewood Hospital, where he asked permission to speak to the soldiers. The officers, thinking that he wished to impart religious instruction, gave their consent. The soldiers were all assembled in one of the wards, and, after the clerical-looking individual had made some complimentary remarks, he informed them that his purpose was to obtain votes for Gen. McClellan! Upon this announcement, a hubbub occurred among the soldiers, and the speaker seemed to have arrived at a sticking-point, when he was summarily relieved by the commanding officer calling upon all in favor of [illegible] to rise, which was [illegible] single soldier [illegible] [illegible] all opposed to [illegible] [illegible] 299 soldiers went out, leaving the [illegible]-looking Missionary of Democracy and the McClellan soldier to themselves.

Copperhead papers have a great deal to say about "Lincoln's hirelings," meaning the soldiers, of course. Would it not be well for them, before they say anything more on the subject, to induce their candidate for the Presidency to withdraw from Lincoln's service? He now draws only about $300 per month from the U. S. Treasury for service which he does not perform! When Fremont accepted the nomination of the Cleveland Convention he at once tendered his resignation to the War Department, but McClellan, while electioneering for a second office, holds on to the emoluments of the first. This, however, is characteristic of the man. When he received his first appointment from Gov. Dennison, he refused to accept the same unless he was first assured that his pay as President of the Ohio and Mississippi Road should be continued just the same as when he was performing the duties of the office.—*Union League.*

"Our Agent"—Where he Stands and all About Him.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"He (Gen. G. B. McClellan) is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which originally conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have [illegible] made himself more acceptable [illegible] formerly to the great [illegible] party who [illegible] the South."

A writer in the Boston Daily *Advertiser* says:

"Since the public letter, General McClellan has written private letters to various influential persons, very different from his letter of acceptance."

The N. Y. *News* says:

"Let Gen. McClellan assert publicly, as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, and the *Daily News*, and we believe the entire peace party, will admit that he stands upon the Chicago platform, and will give him their earnest support."

The Chicago *Times* says:

"Sundry 'loyal' newspapers are now intensely exercised in an effort to ascertain whether McClellan stands on the Chicago platform or not. As he distinctly states in his letter of acceptance that he does, their anxiety seems to be an unnecessary one."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

He stands on the platform erected by the Convention, as far as it goes, and adds another plank to suit himself.

"Our readers know we don't believe in that plank, but we shall not quarrel with General McClellan for regarding it with favor, simply because, under his administration, it would never be required for use."

And last, but not least, the Hon. Fernando Wood says:

"It is an error to suppose that Gen. McClellan and the peace men so widely differ. It is true that he does not use the precise language of the platform [illegible] nor of a natural [illegible]—but he says nothing against them, but does most explicitly declare a sentiment, or, if you please, a dogma, which covers the ground."

And continues the Honorable Fernando, "*He is our Agent and the creature of our voice.*"

The Test of the Peace Platform.

The carpenters who laid at Chicago the Democratic Platform of Surrender, rising from their unprincipled work, could have got an immediate test of its strength and acceptableness. Let them have sent it with a committee to any large military hospital in Washington—better yet, to a corps hospital in the rear of Grant's lines, still curtained with the smoke of a battle, and in which the fiery passions of armed patriotism had not yet been quenched with effused blood, cut or out by the knife of the surgeon. Let the coming of that committee and the offering they brought from Chicago, have been previously advertised among the beds and through the wards. Throw open the doors—bring in the Platform of Immediate Armistice and Ultimate Surrender—show it, if advance up the room is vouchsafed to you, show it to these bloody cripples and to these savage sick. What a volcanic outburst of rage, loathing, contempt and hate is this which appals the chosen cheekiest that have undertaken the job of betraying a country and dishonoring a nation! were their weapons within reach of these bandaged, one-legged, one-armed, these fevered wild-eyed [illegible] committee would be [illegible] and a moment of flung bayonets, points downward, instantly piled above them. Wanting their muskets, we know that every soldier that could swing a right or a left arm, would make weapons of cups, spoons, plates, stools, books, their very pillows and slippers, their blankets, if need be, and sitting up in their beds would darken the ward with a flight of missiles at the heartless speculators in politics who insulted their wounds and their misfortunes with a proposal to them to abandon a war which their consciences and their blood had made sacred to them. There is not a military hospital in the United States in which a committee sent to urge upon the sick and wounded the adoption of the Democratic Chicago Platform would not be summarily overwhelmed with personal violence or with insults.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A person was recently called into court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, and asked by the lawyer whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" "No," replied the witness; I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

What had Lincoln to do With It?

December 20, 1862.—Fort Moultrie evacuated by Major Anderson.

December 27 1860.—Fort Moultrie captured, and Castle Pinckney captured by South Carolina troops, and the United States revenue cutter, Aiken, was captured the same day by South Carolina troops who had been raised long before even that time for the avowed purpose of making war on the country. What had Lincoln to do with that act of treason? He was not President then, he had no more power than any other citizen.

January 3, 1861.—Fort Pulaski was captured by Georgia traitors. Did Lincoln have any band in that?

January 3, 1861.—The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, was seized by Alabama troops, with 200,000 stands of arms, which had been sent there by the old blear eyed traitor, Buchanan, and the thief Floyd, purposely to be captured.

January 6, 1861.—The United States steamer "Star of the West" was fired into by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island, whilst in pursuit of her legal business, and not distributing any right or violating any law. Thus, on that ever to be remembered day, did South Carolina let slip dogs of war. Did the much abused Lincoln have anything to do with that?

January 10, 1861.—Forts, St. Phillips and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by Louisiana troops.

January 14, 1861.—Fort Morgan in Mobile, captured by Alabama troops.

January 14, 1861.—Pensacola Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas and McRae, were captured by Confederate troops.

January 14, 1861.—Baton Rouge arsenal was captured by Louisiana troops.

January 31, 1861.—The mint was taken and all the money in it stolen, the custom house captured by the Louisiana troops.

February 2, 1861.—The United States Arsenal at Little Rock was captured by [illegible] troops.

[illegible] revenue cutter [illegible] Alabama [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Twiggs turned traitor and surrendered millions of government property to Texas.

March 2, 1861.—The revenue cutter Dodge was captured by Texas authorities.

Now mark you, every one of these acts of treason and war, occurred under Buchanan's administration, and before Lincoln went to Washington; yet traitors, fools and conservatives, continue to lie and say "notwithstanding these strong and unmistakable truths are staring them in the face, that Lincoln began the war. They then published to the world that they made war on your country to sever it—to dissolve the Union—to wrest from it whole States, and create a new Confederacy, whose chief corner foundation stone should be human slavery—negro slavery. They deliberately raise and marshall their troops, plant their batteries, fire on your ships, capture your forts arsenals, mints and custom houses, hang your citizens, and attempt the overthrow of your goverment, in order that they may create out of the fragments a confederacy of negro thieves! They make negro the issue—they will thrust forward the negro. At that time you could hear nothing else put forward but nigger. They will make the issue themselves, and now are most terribly horrified because it is the issue?

Illinois, 50,000

How zealously and thoroughly the Unionists of Illinois are canvassing their state! Many meetings, vast in size and vast in preparation, have been held in the one town of Springfield. A new one, holden there last tuesday, was made prodigously attractive and effective by the oratory of Gen. John A. Logan, Senators Trumbull and Doolittle, Gov. Yates, Gen. Oglesby, Col. Ingersoll, and many other first-class speakers. We get a measure of the Unionists of Illinois, and a glimpse at their well founded hopes, through these two transparencies in their torch-light procession at Springfield:

"Illinois will roll up 50,000 for Dick and the Deacon." "The first arbitrary arrest by McClellan; the second by the people, on the 8th of November."

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals, have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught in their boyhood to be industrious.

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JACKSON STANDARD.

"Our Flag is Still There."

D. Mackey,—Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

FOR THE UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

(Election November 8, 1864.)

For President of the United States,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
ANDREW JOHNSON
of Tennessee.

ELECTORS.

JOHN M CONNELL, } At Large
JOHN P. HEINE,
JOHN K. GREEN
STANLEY MATTHEWS,
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
STEPHEN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM L. WALKER.
MILES GARDNER,
HENRY W. SMITH,
OZIAS BOWEN.
JACOB SCHOOLS,
WILLIAM SHEFFIELD,
GEORGE A. WALLER
HENRY P. PAGE,
JAMES R. STANBERRY,
JOHN W. DECOMBS,
FREDERICK W. WOOD,
LORENZO PENFORD,
JOHN McCOOK,
SETH KELLOGG,
ABNER KELLOGG.

News of the Week.

Early having been re-inforced, attacked Sheridan's army on the 19th inst., and drove them back four miles, capturing twenty guns and a large number of prisoners. At this point Gen. Sheridan arrived, and turned the tide of battle, and completely routed the rebels, capturing fifty guns, and recovering the thousand prisoners. The Union victory was most complete.

—Upon the battle-field of Winchester, Gen. Early was badly defeated, and Gen. Sheridan was closely pursuing him, at last accounts.

—Gen. David B. Birney recently died of fever in Philadelphia.

—The geo-blavery copperheads of Maryland are trying to contest the election on the new Constitution. They desire to reject the soldiers' vote.

—The rebel papers confess that Early has been badly defeated by Sheridan.

—There is no late news from General Sherman.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Nearly all of last week was taken up with the case of Henry Valley Farmer's Estate. In fact the company was totally exhausted, and the Directors issued the following notice: McGee and Wallace will call for one dollar per ton, for all the iron made. Subsequently Bedford was sold, and a new bill was made between the directors and Mr. Meadow, and Messrs. Bedford agreed to pay two dollars and fifty cents per ton. The creditors of the company now come in and say that Bedford is not the Furnace for the benefit of the company, and that it was an agreement between the parties at that time, and that the issue was a mere sham, to keep the creditors off of the personal property. McGee claims that he has been made to pay for this; but all the stockholders, and some others, testified to the general understanding that the Furnace was to be operated for the benefit of the company. The case was argued on Saturday, and the opinion of the Court, that the issue was a sham, and the Furnace to be operated. We will give the further proceedings next week.

The Last Vigicle.

If you cut a copperhead snake in two, the head will live, but the tail will continue to writhe and wiggle until the sun goes down. The great copperhead party is cut in two, and the head, or Seymour portion is dead, but the tail in the North continues its gyrations. A number of meetings have been appointed in this county, one and another of Jeff Davis and his crew. One O. P. Moore is advertised to address some of these Confederate meetings. This same Moore was elected to Congress ten years ago as a Republican, but turned Judas, and instead of voting for Gen. Banks for Speaker, he voted for one Zollicoffer, I know nothing, and since that time a General in the rebel army, where he was slain by the order of the tyrant Lincoln, whom this man Moore is now going around the country abusing.

Let all the Welsh, and Dutch, and Irish citizens go to bear Moore. Eight years ago he found all adopted citizens with as much contempt as he now treats "niggers." He is as consistent by a page, and despises the poor laboring man, of any nationality.

Democratic Treason.

The treason of the leaders of the northern Democracy is now proven beyond all doubt. The proof against Dodd, who was on trial at Indianapolis as we go over, whelming that Dodd made his escape. Two or three more of the traitors are now on trial at that place.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, has just made a report to the Secretary of War, revealing the most extensive conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and aid the rebellion. This report is based upon the best of evidence. It is well to bear in mind that Judge Holt has always been a Democrat, and is a Kentuckian, and was Postmaster General under President Buchanan. But he refused to become a traitor with the other Democrats.

Judge Holt says that the letters are all known and carefully watched, both in the leading and subordinate lodges. There are lodges in several localities in this county, with the officers as shown and published.

Sore Toes Called.

The old people of this country have got to believe that everything has to be done towards getting down the rebellion. Especially did the soldiers think that they had accomplished something when they escorted Old Abe from Washington. His wife has confessed that they have been badly worsted. But the northern tories and Confederate sympathizers have been greatly elated as the following from the last number of the Chillicothe Advertiser will show:

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.—We are told by our stickers in the field for just one month, that Sherman has taken Atlanta, Sheridan Charleston, Butler Fisher's Hill, Grant Richmond, Mobile and Farragut, and Admiral Porter Wilmington. What truth we gained by stickers in the field for one month, we are unable to say; but the above is the report. Sherman has taken Atlanta, the second largest inland city of the South, and has been compelled to fall back, and has burned the city and set forth the Potter's Hill. Sheridan's death-blow to the rebellion in the Valley of Virginia, and the capture of Mobile and Farragut, and Admiral Porter's gunboats and a new fall draft was made to fill up the ranks of the Northern armies and hurry to the threatening Valley. Lee has been put beyond the power of doing any more mischief in the rear of the Union. Richmond is said now to be in a state of siege, and Grant is pressing it with energy. Wilmington is the next to fall, and Charleston is the only place where the enemy can have outside supplies. Charleston is now in a state of siege, and is pretty much in the power of Sherman. Mobile is also in a state of siege, and is pretty much in the power of Sheridan. All that remains now to be captured is Mobile, which cannot be protected under the policy of the Government. Mobile will fall, and then will end the policy we would have more drafts and more taxes, and more bravery and more ground we have fought this year, will probably the same result.

Send Tickets.

The Confederate papers, from the Cincinnati Enquirer down, are urging the Democratic soldiers to vote for McClellan. These and kindred appeals to the enemies of Lee, Early and Price. By all means have McClellan tickets sent to the rebel armies, and if Basil Duke and Sheridan in Virginia, Price in Missouri, or Burbridge in Kentucky, attempt to prevent your friends in the rebel armies from voting, just raise up a "free fight" in the North. But be sure and send the tickets to the rebels.

The Soldier's Vote.

We publish several extracts from the army. The bravement in the front have not turned traitors yet. We would recommend the Confederates in this region to send some McClellan tickets to the 36th Ohio Veterans. They appear not to have had any peace and surrender tickets at the recent election. They encourage them to print the white flag of the party at the head of the ticket. Democratic soldiers are referred to prominently the secession goose, as it appeared on the white flag as it was carried to Hankins when you all went to hear the traitor Vallandigham.

Democratic Gains.

The Confederates are rejoicing over their great gains at the recent elections. They do not know the magnitude of them. We publish the following little table, which must be highly gratifying to the Democratic party:

	1860 CONGRESS.		1862 CONGRESS.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Pennsylvania,	4	19	11	8
Indiana,	5	6	7	4
Ohio,	4	14	10	9
Total,	13	39	28	21

Showing a clear Union gain of 26 members, out of a total of 54. Let the Copperheads rejoice.

Turn Out.

If every legal voter in Jackson county will turn out on next Tuesday week, and the soldiers are not prevented from voting by the interference of the Democratic soldiers in Lee's, Early's and Price's armies, Jackson county will give a Union majority of fifteen HUNDRED THOUSAND MAJORITY. Mark the prediction.

Now let every one do his duty.

Nobrucks for the Union.

Mrs. Dr. Miller, of Bellevue, Nebraska, has sent us a copy of the Omaha Daily *Republican*, containing the result of the election in Nebraska for Delegate to Congress. Hitchcock, Union, beats Miller, Confederate, about one thousand. Bully for Nebraska.

Speech by the President.

Washington, Oct 19.—The President was serenaded to-night, and made a speech congratulating the audience on Maryland's not the adoption of the Constitution of Maryland. The following is the President's speech:

I am satisfied this is a compliment paid me by local Marylanders resident in this district. I infer that the adoption of the Constitution by the state finishes the session, and that is your view for which you have called upon me. I regret that it did not occur a few years sooner, that my pleasure would have saved to the nation more money, more blood, and more tears, and the private loss incident to the war. But it has come at last, and I congratulate my friends for my restless and their anticipations of good from it, and their appreciation of the importance of it. I congratulate myself that it is accomplished peacefully and profitably disposed of.

A word upon another subject. Applications are being made to the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has said that the election of Governor Seymour, of the State of New York, would be a disaster to the country. Others regret that the Democracy of Chicago have recently adjourned not *sine die*, but to meet again on the call of the Chairman of the Committee, as an intimation of a purpose that this meeting will be resumed. I have no control over the action of the Government. I hope the good people will pursue their business, and not be disturbed by either point. I am struggling to maintain the Government, and to do it as rapidly as I can. I therefore say that if I shall live I shall finish my present work and then I shall be glad to know whether I am to be constitutionally elected therefor in November, or whether I am to be counted President on 4th of March, and that in the interval I am to be a mere instrument of evil to be held the balm for the next voyage shall stand the best possible chance to succeed. I am struggling for the people but on principle and under the Constitution, and the support generally expressed will is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately prefer that I should discontinue my efforts the loss of their country and liberties, I must do so, and they must take the consequences. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they we still resolved to preserve their country and liberties, and that they will not, in any case, be induced to stand by them. In any event I shall be with them to the last in my country and its liberties no class of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers. Gen. Grant's army is firm. Do they not have the hardest of it? Would they give it up?

Let those who have failed to do their duty consider.

Richmond Gammon.

Every now and then we are fed, treated pleased into the Copperhead organs from Richmond, Richmond newspapers, or Richmond to catch woodcocks as these:

If we could command a million votes Abraham Lincoln would not receive a single vote in the Confederate States.

Abraham has been a good Emperor in his day, but he has become a tyrant, and must be beheaded and made irremovable the separation of the Union and the establishment of the Confederacy. We must almost be sorry to part with him.—Richmond Enquirer.

The Democratic party is here to power and we will not be driven from it.—Ex.

"There," bin the Northern organs of the rebel sympathizers, "see how the rebels are afraid of McClellan, and if you vote for McClellan, you will have Lee's army, Richmond and all content. Therefore, vote for McClellan, who is terribly disliked by the rebel leaders."

Such palpable fizzens as this ought not to be fed to the boys in the army. Our soldier-school, and redolent of bread and butter, and the rebels are not the political instructors of the loyal States. When cannot see what hell an eye that "Abraham" is to be driven from power, because the rebels say so, and that "George" is put in power because the rebels are afraid of him, have learned that their approbation is quite sufficient to damn any candidate for North or South, and that principle dearly sly way of electioneering for McClellan would be to support Lincoln. Nothing can be more certain—the very extracts prove it. Besides, the Democratic party are anxious to see McClellan elected, but in the methods of the Democratic party the election of McClellan they are oblivious of the means by which they are to effect it. They are not necessarily attributing to Yankees. They cast their money bread upon the waters, and it returns to them buttered. The Democratic editors, but nothing will cause the Democratic party to be defeated in the election of McClellan. They are willing for us to vote for the candidate who is most pleasing to the enemy. Such is the case. Such are the sly puffs are to be credited.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞The following receipts have been received from the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission:

Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1864.

Cincinnati branch U. S. Christian Commission received of J. N. Pilcher, Corresponding Secretary of the Indiana branch of the Christian Commission, Fifty dollars (50) dollars, the contribution of the Jackson County Soldiers Relief Society.

Many thanks.

J. F. MAGILL, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Oct. 24, 1864.

Cincinnati branch U. S. Christian Commission received, three hundred dollars (300) dollars, donation from the Jackson County Soldiers Relief Society.

J. F. MAGILL, Secretary.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

GEN. HOOKER AT CHICAGO.

A Speech Short but Sharp.

The correspondent that Major-General Joseph Hooker would have a public reception at the Board of Trade rooms Saturday noon, consequence, the like of which the soldiers were intitled to three cheers. Speculation in Wall Street is responsible for all this. Gen. Hooker, in company with Colonels Keogh and Mix, arrived in the city at 11 o'clock, and was escorted to the Board of Trade by a large number of soldiers. Once after their feet the Board of Trade rooms, the General was introduced to the crowd by John Wentworth, who said:

Soldiers and Citizens:—I have the honor to introduce to you the gallant General Hooker, who has again returned to the army, and which I am to say, has been greatly benefited by his visit to the North. I was informed that you came for three cheers for Gen. Hooker, and I hope you will have a full supply of patriotism and enthusiasm to give them with a will. [Cheers.] I am not going to introduce Gen. Hooker to you, for I suppose it is to you to know that the name of Joseph Hooker belongs to the army, and his thousand times for what you have done in the past. I am not going to say what you will do in the future, for I am sure that you will do your duty, as you have done it in the past. I am sure that you will have been written, yes and written in letters of gold, on the pages of history. We are engaged in the work of suppressing this rebellion, and I am sure that you will not rest until you have crushed it. The people will take care of the soldiers, and I am sure that they have not forgotten that. The war is 20 % fulfilled

JACKSON STANDARD.

OFFICE—Commercial Block, Third Story, Main St., JACKSON C. H., OHIO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

Local Matter.

LOST BOOKS.—The person who borrowed Bell's Readers, and the first book of Swinton's Third Year's in the Senate, are requested to return them to this office.

The coal shaft of Jones and Robbins, near the railroad, has been sunk to the vein, and the hoisting for the machinery has been put up. The company will soon be ready to take out coal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. D. Trago, Deputy Provost Marshal for Johnson's Island on Monday, and requested us to say that Andrew Long will attend to vending taxes until further notice, and that the taxes now due must be paid at once.

THE ORANGE FURNACE is now rapidly going up. The builders have got three stories above the earth. The stone have taken out a large amount of coal, and find the vein still good. The coal indicates to declines in no longer an extensive.

WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKING.—Mr. Wm. Fife, of Johnson's Island, has opened a shop in this village, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business. Fife. This is the thirteenth Free Premium they have taken this year. Mrs. Dewitt Bloom, Hallsville, is agent for the above county. See advertisement in another column.

MORE ABOUT CHEAP GOODS.—MR. THOMPSON is still selling goods at the old Broadway Store, in this town, at from ten to fifteen per cent. cheaper than they can be bought at other houses in town. His stock is selected with great care, and customers cannot fail to be suited. Call then and see him in town, at the room east of the American House.

We have received a copy of the Free Press, an eight page paper, published at Newport, Ky., by Wm. B. Bailey. The paper was designed by a printer's devil, and printed by the devil, and the devil was all and his property destroyed, and this is all that remains of the Free Press. Now he resumes the publication of the paper, and says the materials for the Free Press. Now he resumes the publication of the paper, and says the materials for the Free Press. Now he resumes the publication of the paper, and says the materials for

JACKSON STANDARD.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

Letter from R W Caldwell

From Dahlonega, September 21, 1864.

To Capt. Will Carroll, officer of the day, headquarters 4 and 5, 1st Separated Bd. A. Cavalry Corps.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to introduce myself to you as a stranger. I am the unworthy editor of a little pretended organ called the Union Standard, which I established that truth and Federal supremacy might be defended, where, alas! wrong, falsehood and treason reigned by you with satisfaction. Feeling that I am now in a position to do my country some service, I will say to you and those of you who are not familiar with the record of this sheet, and through you from a feeling sense of duty will state, that from the first I was unconscious. I am unconscious in the sense which I now understand the term, that I have had no intercourse or communication with any person or persons in the South which, by any opinion or a leaver of my acquaintance, I have reason to believe was fraught with importance which few if any reasonable citizens over possessed. I have written letters and letters which evidence the integrity of my heart, and which, if now in your hands, would show to you that I have no position to which I am disposed to tender, as we did friend and enemies, my entire services, and that I am willing to make any sacrifice necessary to the restoration of peace and unity. I am no hero. Calvin more fits in the capacity of an officer of administration, and I am not at present prepared to be of American Liberty and Executive Power. I feel that every man in this country should lay down his personal ambition and unite with the powers that be in the restoration of peace and unity. I am willing to be subordinate to any one who will serve my country, and I am willing to be subordinate to any one who will serve my country should receive my services. Though the victim of misrepresentation and misconception, and with injustice, at times at the hands of my own people, I am willing to bear it cheerfully, and learned from the mind of the leader of those to which I lead, through the hospitality of friends, and I remember many of my own, a willingness to bending before the cold-de-sac-ties of a criminal; and I am willing to do so now. I am willing to be classified with the rebels of the country, and I am willing to use my humble position to principles intended